

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

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MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1834.

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A SONG.

Whence came all this Green, I wonder,
And the world's of bloom that's under!
For, nowhere are they asunder,
Leaf above and ripe fruit under;
For, nowhere are they asunder,
Leaf above and flower bud under!

Each small bell, by hedge and river,
Is of fragrance faint the giver;
And the soft warm air doth ever
All in chrysal circles shiver,
Though, to day, a breeze blew never
Lightest leaf to make to quiver.

In the woods 'tis lovely weather;
Sun and shadow meet together,
In the woods 'tis lovely weather!
Thousand birds of printed feather
Mix their pattering songs together,
Happy in the lovely weather!

Miscellaneous Selections.

Decline of Polygamy in the East.—Marriage is looked upon universally with the greatest veneration by the Turks; widows usually marry again, and old maids have the reputation of being in a permanent state of sin, as transgressors of the divine law. The period of legal marriage is fixed for the male at 12, for the female 9 years. A man, by the letter of the law, may have four wives, but public opinion is entirely against such a number, and there are instances where even a minister became the object of public ridicule for availing himself of the license of the law. But Turkey, like many other parts of the world, is inhabited by a race whose wishes and practices are modified constantly by the impulses and motives which govern the rest of mankind. Polygamy is one of the most in convenient of all embarrassments to which a man can be subject, to say nothing of it in a moral and philosophical light. The expensive maintenance of two or three wives, the state of anxiety in which the general husband of these wives is kept by their broils, besides which, in numerous instances, parents foreseeing these consequences, will not allow their daughters to be married to a man already provided with a spouse; all these causes, we repeat, have contributed, and will contribute, to undermine the system of polygamy wherever it is established, and nothing will preserve the existence of an institution so based in error, except a state of absolute barbarism, such as still subsists in the islands of the Pacific. Thus, in Turkey, it is now the practice for a man when he marries, to enter into a contract with the parents not to take a second wife as long as the first one lives. Marriage is considered as a civil contract, and is performed by the imam, at the house of the groom, the bride being present only by proxy. To give additional sanctity, however, to the contract, it is not unusual for both to visit the nearest mosque, accompanied by their relatives, where certain formalities are performed. Presents are of course exchanged beforehand, and a certain time is allowed for the future husband to make arrangements for the dowry to be settled on his spouse. Weddings usually last four days, and this time is consumed in frolicking and feasting. They usually commence on Monday, so as not to interfere with their sabbath, which, as is well known, occurs on Friday.

Singular Ceremony.—One remarkable ceremony is practised throughout New Holland, but particularly in the neighborhood of Port Macquarie: in the latter place, it bears the title of Kebabrah, and the following is the description of its nature. The summit of some eminence, or low hill, is chosen for the scene of this singular rite; the surface is then carefully cleaned of grass, &c. and the bark of any trees that may be near is carved into rude representations of different animals. After this a fire is lighted in the centre, and the youth, who is to be initiated, is suspended, or held by the heels, while the natives dance round him, uttering loud shouts. A man called the Cragge, or doctor, then bites out the upper front tooth on the left side, or if he should fail, it is not knocked out. It is not unlikely that the tooth is loosened beforehand, as otherwise the Cragge might be liable to break one of his own teeth instead of that of the lad. After the extraction of the tooth, the youth is supposed to have arrived at the age of manhood, and is then set at liberty to steal a woman from another tribe. No female is permitted to be present at the celebration of these rites, nor may she even approach within several hundred yards of the spot; and any attempt on the part of one to witness the ceremony would be punished by instant death.

Janet and her Web.—Many years ago in a parish of Galloway—a rude and sequestered district—there were only three freemasons, to wit, the minister, a tailor, and a mason.—The mason being desirous to introduce his son to the same mystery, caused a lodge to be called for the purpose at a lonely cottage, where the ceremonies were proceeding when a knock was heard at the door. The mason, whose name was Dun, went to see who it was, and found an old woman who addressed him as follows:—"The masons are met the night?" "Yes."—"Weel, ye ken my web was stolen last week." "Yes, Janet; but what business has that wi' the mason meeting?"—"Ou, ye ken ye'll be raising the deil, and I was just like if ye wad ask him, since he is there at Janet, just you gang away, then, and we'll see what we can do."—"Mr Dun then returned to the interior of the cottage, and mentioned to the minister what had passed between him and the old woman. The clergyman rebuked him severely for conceding to the superstitious notions of the aged crone, said he feared it would "daunt them a'."—"Nae fear o' that," answered the mason, "just leave it all to me." Next day, when Janet called upon Mr Dun, he told her that "the deil" had not exactly communicated the name of the thief, but he had mentioned that if the goods were not returned before Thursday next the house of the guilty person would fall upon him in the night time, and the whole family would be killed. This he said was a great secret, and he strictly forbade her communicating it to more than one person. Away went Janet, quite satisfied; although it might have been expected to occur to her that the prediction of punishment to a thief was not exactly a characteristic piece of conduct on the part of Old Nick.—The secret was speedily imparted to her next door neighbour, with many injunctions as to the propriety of letting it go no farther; notwithstanding which, it was known to the whole parish before night. On the third morning thereafter, Janet's web was found lying at her door, with a part which had been cut off attached to the main body of it with pins.

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Adams Olivia H
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Adams Eliza miss
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Allen Jos
Allen Asa
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Alden Catherine T mrs
Allen Caroline miss
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Arnold Martha Ann miss
Atherton Harriet miss
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Atwood Hannah mrs
Ayer Jos Cutter
Ayers Oliver
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Arlin Sally mrs
Armstrong Thos
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Atwell Chas R
Atwood Rebecca M

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Barnes Henrietta miss
Baker Washburn
Brayman L E Mary miss
Blake Geo W
Bitchelder Deborah miss
Bridger I W
Baldwin Wm
Black Jos
Barker Geo
Barrell Wm W
Barr Jane miss
Blake John
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Beal Jacob
Beal capt
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Brier Jane
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Bird Nancy mrs
Bird Sybil P miss
Birdknell Wm
Bryer Nancy
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Briggs James
Billings Julia A
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Bicklin Chas C
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Brigham Amasa W
Briggs Ruth mrs
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Bigelow G T
Bishop Wm W
Bond Betsey
Brown Ester
Brown Sarah Ann
Blood Nathl
Brown Chas
Bourne Geo
Rodwell Mary miss
Brooks John
Brooks Thos
Brown John S
Bowers Saml
Brown Chas
Brown Isaac
Brooks Almira miss
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Bodge Danl
Brown Susan C
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Brown Lorenzo
Brook Alexander E
Bromade Sally
Bowers Levi
Brown Franklin
Brown John
Burgess Eleazer
Bruce Benj
Brock Silas B
Butterfield Sarah miss
Butman Thos
Buck J esq
Bossey Mary miss
Buchanan Margaret miss
Burns Michael
Burroughs Danl
Burrell John
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Burleigh Luther
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Bullard Abijah C
Crawford James

Case Hiram
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Chase Albert
Clark Wm L
Crain Benj P
Clapp Saml P
Clark Amos P
Calvert monsieur
Caughton David
Emmons Nathl
Eaton B A
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Evans Royal
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Eaton Adeline M mrs
Farnsworth Rev
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Farr Susan miss
Farrar James H
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Flaherty Anthony
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Fairbanks Abby mrs
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Fessenden Samuel
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Gray Driscoll miss
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Greenough John G
Greene H W
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Green Jane miss
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Gregg Stephen
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Badger Sarah S miss
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Bailey Harriet miss
Bailey Leora
Bradley Elizabeth miss
Blanchard Martha miss
Bartlett Nelson
Bartlett Joanna
Bailey Hannah miss
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Barker Mary
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Briggs Mary R
Brigham Amasa W
Briggs Ruth mrs
Billings Jerome
Bryant Lewis H
Bigelow G T
Bishop Wm W
Bond Betsey
Brown Ester
Brown Sarah Ann
Blood Nathl
Brown Chas
Bourne Geo
Rodwell Mary miss
Brooks John
Brooks Thos
Brown John S
Bowers Saml
Brown Chas
Brown Isaac
Brooks Almira miss
Brown Nathl
Boyd John M W
Bodge Danl
Brown Susan C
Brown W
Blood Otis
Brown Lorenzo
Brook Alexander E
Bromade Sally
Bowers Levi
Brown Franklin
Brown John
Burgess Eleazer
Bruce Benj
Brock Silas B
Butterfield Sarah miss
Butman Thos
Buck J esq
Bossey Mary miss
Buchanan Margaret miss
Burns Michael
Burroughs Danl
Burrell John
Butterfield Sarah
Burleigh Luther
Burns Rufus
Rugbee Oliver S
Bullard Abijah C
Crawford James

Case Hiram
Chandler Joseph
Chase Albert
Clark Wm L
Crain Benj P
Clapp Saml P
Clark Amos P
Calvert monsieur
Caughton David
Emmons Nathl
Eaton B A
Eldridge Amviah miss
Evans Royal
Emerson Elizabeth M
Everett John
Eaton Adeline M mrs
Farnsworth Rev
Fairfield William
Farr Susan miss
Farrar James H
Farnsworth Eliza
Flaherty Anthony
Franklin Lucy mrs
Fairbanks Abby mrs
Frangon Patrick
Farrall John
Farmer W S
Fisher William
Falcon Edward H
Fay Isaac
Fitch Joseph J
Fletcher Caroline M miss
Freeman Joseph
Felt Jonathan W
French Rebecca miss
Fernald Eliza Ann
Fessenden Samuel
Fleming Mary R mrs
Fletcher Abby miss
French John G
Fletcher Agnes miss
Fletcher William
Fellows Alexander
Freeman Henry
French Daniel
French mrs
Felt Eliza S miss
Fry Isaac
Plint Lilly
Plint Lawrence
Fogg Edmund D
Frost John N Capt
Fowley S miss
Frost Henry
Forbes Franklin
Forbes Thomas
Fobes Arguea miss
Foster Jonson W
Foster James H
Foster Charles
Foster Paul
Ford Josiah
Fowler William
Fogge Phoebe miss
Foster James R
Foster Joseph
Fogge & Ball
Fuller Samuel L Rev
Fuller William G
Fuller Lucinda mrs

Garot Mary A mrs
Gardner Saml Parkman
Gallivan Jas
Gardner A W
Grant Sarah miss
Gale Natl
Graves Elizabeth
Grundy Catharine mrs
Gallot Nathan
Gates Wm M
Gladling Geo
Gallon Jas
Gray Eben F
Garran Jabez E
Gray Driscoll miss
Gage Thos esq
Garland Jas
Greene Geo
Greenough John G
Greene H W
George John R
Green Jane miss
Greene Lucy H miss
Green Mary mrs
Greenough Geo capt
Grossett Elizabeth L
Gregg Stephen
Grege Sarah
Green Chas (Ann st)
Griffith Chas N
Griffin Mary B
Griffith Chas N
Gibbs Wm esq
Gibson Lucy W mrs
Gillpatrick L miss
Griffin Eldad
Gillon John
Gibson Robert
Grig John
Gies dr (dentist)
Griffin Jane S
Gillmore J H
Goodough Mary mrs
Gove Susan miss
Gottlieb Chas capt
Goodspeed Tabithy miss
Gordon Mary S miss
G-dfrey Benj esq
Goodwin Caroline A miss
Goddard Wm
Goldswait John H
Good Jos
Gard Wm G A

Havens Martha F miss
Hayes Jno W
Handcock Saml
Haskins R G mrs
Haskell Noah D capt
Hall Amariah
Harwood Nancy miss
Hammond John R
Hayden Robt
Hall Julia C miss
Harding Nancy mrs
Hartway Jno
Davis Dainia
Hamilton Alvira
Hall James
Harrison Wm
Hammond Benj P
Harrison Erastus
Hawes Harriet S miss
Hart Wm T
Harding Isaac
Haddock Colburn
Harris Jos jr
Hayes Ephraim
Hall Eliza miss
Harrington James
Hall Nathl esq
Haskell Andrew L
Hall John
Hatch Windsor
Hatch Weld
Hadley Saml capt
Hale E P
Haskins John
Harris Mary Ann miss
Hammett Harriet miss
Harrington A H
Hawes David
Harding Ephraim
Hammond John C
Hart Patrick
Hall Milton
Hayes Wm
Hawkins Louisa mrs
Harvey Catherine miss
Haggeton David
Henshaw Jos
Holmes Isaac
Henry Martha C miss
Herrick Jacob
Hersey Eliza mrs
Henderson James
Heart Sarah miss
Hewes Isaac
Hermen Patrick
Hill Wm capt
Hicks Cyrus
Hickborn Sarah A miss
Hillard Eliza
Hill Saml

Edmonds Saml F
Evans John
Elms Cornelius
Emerson Edw jr
Ewer James C
Ewer Geo
Eldridge J
Ellingwood Larkin
Ely Chas F
Eldred David W H
Emery Saml M C
Eaton & Amos
Edmiston John
Everett Stephen jr
Emmons Nathl
Eaton B A
Eldridge Amviah miss
Evans Royal
Emerson Elizabeth M
Everett John
Eaton Adeline M mrs
Farnsworth Rev
Fairfield William
Farr Susan miss
Farrar James H
Farnsworth Eliza
Flaherty Anthony
Franklin Lucy mrs
Fairbanks Abby mrs
Frangon Patrick
Farrall John
Farmer W S
Fisher William
Falcon Edward H
Fay Isaac
Fitch Joseph J
Fletcher Caroline M miss
Freeman Joseph
Felt Jonathan W
French Rebecca miss
Fernald Eliza Ann
Fessenden Samuel
Fleming Mary R mrs
Fletcher Abby miss
French John G
Fletcher Agnes miss
Fletcher William
Fellows Alexander
Freeman Henry
French Daniel
French mrs
Felt Eliza S miss
Fry Isaac
Plint Lilly
Plint Lawrence
Fogg Edmund D
Frost John N Capt
Fowley S miss
Frost Henry
Forbes Franklin
Forbes Thomas
Fobes Arguea miss
Foster Jonson W
Foster James H
Foster Charles
Foster Paul
Ford Josiah
Fowler William
Fogge Phoebe miss
Foster James R
Foster Joseph
Fogge & Ball
Fuller Samuel L Rev
Fuller William G
Fuller Lucinda mrs

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, FEB. 1, 1834. BY PERSONS CALLING FOR THE LETTERS ON THE LIST WILL PLEASE TO MENTION THAT THEY ARE ADVERTISED.

Aikins Wm A
Allison Wm
Ackerman Mary B miss
Allen D Howe rev
Addington Benj
Allen Chas H
Allen Chas
Adams Chauncy
Adams Saml
Adam John G
Adams Saml G
Adams Susan E
Abbott Hannah miss
Abbott Wm A
Adams Olivia H
Aikin Wm A
Aldrich Elias T
Alverson Mary miss
Adams Eliza miss
Allen Thos
Allen Jos
Allen Asa
Alden James F
Alden Catherine T mrs
Allen Caroline miss
Allen James
Arnold Martha Ann miss
Atherton Harriet miss
Atherton Mary miss
Andrews James W jr
Atwood Hannah mrs
Ayer Jos Cutter
Ayers Oliver
Andrews Benj H
Arlin Sally mrs
Armstrong Thos
Atwood Wm N
Atwell Chas R
Atwood Rebecca M

Barrell Wm
Bacheiler Bradford J
Baker Rebecca miss
Barnes Henrietta miss
Baker Washburn
Brayman L E Mary miss
Blake Geo W
Bitchelder Deborah miss
Bridger I W
Baldwin Wm
Black Jos
Barker Geo
Barrell Wm W
Barr Jane miss
Blake John
Bradford Geo P
Barns Michael
Bancroft Geo
Blanchard Richard
Bacon David
Bruden Simeon
Bark James
Baptist Jean
Barker Amos R
Blanchard Rebecca miss
Badger Sarah S miss
Hall Jos T
Bailey Harriet miss
Bailey Leora
Bradley Elizabeth miss
Blanchard Martha miss
Bartlett Nelson
Bartlett Joanna
Bailey Hannah miss
Basson Theodore
Blanchard Simon
Brannon Thos
Barker Mary
Blanchard Mary
Barron James
Barron Isaac S
Blake & Lathrop
Bassett Stephen
Blanchard Sidney
Baker A
Bradford Rufus
Bancroft Geo W
Barker Margaret mrs
Bridger Saml
Baxter Walter A
Bayles Joshua A
Bacon Mary D
Blakeley Robt
Bartlett Betsey J
Brackett Newell
Bachelder Jos B
Bacon Geo
Beal Geo W
Bettinson Richard
Bean Maria F mrs
Beers J D
Bennett Martha C mrs
Beck John
Bennett Hannah
Balk Andrew
Bemis Francis capt
Benjamin Mary E miss
Bennett Phos R
Beasley Mary B mrs
Beal Mary miss
Beal Jacob
Beal capt
Bryan Hannah
Bryant Eliza miss
Bickson John N
Bigelow John
Brier Jane
Bird Saml
Bird Nancy mrs
Bird Sybil P miss
Birdknell Wm
Bryer Nancy
Bickson John
Briggs James
Billings Julia A
Bryant Elizabeth mrs
Bigelow Gideon O
Briggs Philander S
Biss A M
Bryant Timothy Jr
Bigelow Catherine
Brigham David T
Bicklin Chas C
Brigham Susan H
Briggs Mary R
Brigham Amasa W
Briggs Ruth mrs
Billings Jerome
Bryant Lewis H
Bigelow G T
Bishop Wm W
Bond Betsey
Brown Ester
Brown Sarah Ann
Blood Nathl
Brown Chas
Bourne Geo
Rodwell Mary miss
Brooks John
Brooks Thos
Brown John S
Bowers Saml
Brown Chas
Brown Isaac
Brooks Almira miss
Brown Nathl
Boyd John M W
Bodge Danl
Brown Susan C
Brown W
Blood Otis
Brown Lorenzo
Brook Alexander E
Bromade Sally
Bowers Levi
Brown Franklin
Brown John
Burgess Eleazer
Bruce Benj
Brock Silas B
Butterfield Sarah miss
Butman Thos
Buck J esq
Bossey Mary miss
Buchanan Margaret miss
Burns Michael
Burroughs Danl
Burrell John
Butterfield Sarah

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1834.

The old Body Guard called into action.—Our ex-Senator, and presumed also to be an ex-member of the Hartford Convention, published in the Daily Advertiser of Saturday, a letter addressed to the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, of the United States Senate, meant, however, to affect public opinion, in favor of rechartering the Bank of the United States.

Before criticising the errors of fact and errors of opinion, respecting the Bank, we have a word to say relative to his assumed neutrality and indifference in politics, and on the Bank question. He says—

"The number of individuals in circumstances similar to mine, and who for fourteen years have stood aloof from party contention, religiously abstaining from meat offered to idols, who wish not for the commendation, and would decline the bounty of any party, is small—I advert to my neutrality as one of them, for the simple reason, that overtures supposed to originate with one party, in the state of our unhappy divisions, are usually received with disfavor and jealousy by the other."

Nor am I a partisan of the Bank, or interested in its duration or fate, as a proprietor, customer, debtor, or in any other mode. Upon this foundation only, and not on the vanity of making any discovery, or disclosing any views which are peculiar to myself,—I rest the hope that the testimony which I bear to the *perilous condition of affairs in this quarter*, and the remedy suggested, may appear not wholly unworthy of your attention.

It is not quite fourteen years, if we rightly remember, since Mr Otis (we suppose him to be the author,) in 1823 was the candidate of the federal party, in the furious war they waged against the election of Governor Eustis, for the first office in the gift of the citizens of this State—and it is but about three years, since he was the candidate of the Adams or National Republican party, for the first office in this city. Surely those who know Mr Otis' course, will not venture to say that he was other than a firm, unwavering member of that party, to which he has always belonged, during its various mutations of names, for the past thirty years.

The assertion that he is no partisan of the Bank, is refuted by the very tenor of his essay—as will be seen by the quotations embodied in this article.

That he is not interested in the duration or fate of the Bank, as proprietor, customer, or debtor, we believe, because he so asserts—but when he adds, "or in any other mode"—we think he deceives himself, only. The Bank is the nucleus of that great monied power, which certain politicians wish to rear up, to overshadow, supersede, and control the government. The protective system, by which the people are taxed, merely that capitalists may realize great and perennial gains, on their investments in manufactures, is a branch of this monied system. The short credits on imports duties is also another branch, to throw the little remaining commerce of the country, with banking and manufacturing, into the hands of capitalists. The ex-Senator is largely interested in manufacturing—and he feels that protection in that, may depend on preserving the unity of the system. Hence to those who have watched the life of this politician, and have seen that passion of old age, avarice, usurp the seat of ambition, will have some doubts of his disinterestedness.—Those who do not view the subject in this light, knowing the personal connection and intimacies which subsist between the ex-Senator and the Bank men here and elsewhere, will smile at his pretended neutrality. As to the perilous condition of affairs here, it is mere moonshine—it is the mental mistiness of senility.

Again he says—

"The guardians of the National Bank, think (whether justly or not) that regard to their safety requires them to lock up the specie medium, as fast as they receive it—and it is understood that with perhaps occasional and very limited relaxation, this will continue to be their policy. But to the nation the effect will be the same, whether specie runs into a Bank whence it is not reissued, or is hoarded or hidden by avarice or fear, or is exported from the country. It disappears in each case. You, sir, are not to be informed of the indispensable necessity of established credit and of a currency in universal circulation—and you well know that in the circumstances of this Union, that currency must principally be paper."

The guardians of the National Bank, will lock up the specie medium as fast as they receive it, and with very limited relaxations, will continue this policy! And this the ex-Senator offers as a reason for renewing the Bank charter! Shade of his ancestor! The spirit which fired the soul of James Otis ceases to vivify that of his descendant! The one bid defiance to the British tyrant—the other would meanly truckle to the Bank tyrant!

If the Bank could scatter the wealth and crush the industry of the country, as is here intimated, there is no true-hearted American but would say, perish all, so that I can resist tyranny and maintain my liberty and independence! Let me live free or let me die bravely!

But the Bank cannot do the harm it intends—this threat is but the stale echo of Mr Binney's words, and his are but from the tongue of Biddle. We have been over this ground before—we have shown that as fast as the Bank hoards, it loses power. It has now ten millions of specie—in drawing this sum in, it has called on its opponents first for pay—if it call more, it will crush its friends. Who hires the money of the Bank, but the favorites of the Bank? Mr Thomas Biddle has now on loan ELEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. And according to the testimony of the investigating committee in 1832, twenty-seven individuals had upwards of three millions of dollars at the Bank in Philadelphia, which was, we believe, more than half the whole loan there at that time. The same spirit of favoritism still exists. Hence the Bank can only squeeze its friends to death. It may call in, perhaps, some ten millions more in specie, but that will not affect very perceptibly the great mass of the people. The Bank men, including the Ex-Senator, are not better financiers than politicians; and however great their own self-complacency may be on that subject, we can assure them that the Democracy of this nation do not envy them their political prescience. If money were our circulating medium, to any considerable extent, or was the constituent of price, then indeed we should be in a deplorable condition—we should be at the mercy of the Money King. But such is not the case—credit, estimated in a fixed money standard of value, is our principal circulating medium. There are probably not more than three millions of dollars in specie in New England, one half of which is idle in the vaults of the Banks. The Bank loans of Massachusetts are upwards of \$45,000,000, and of all New England, more than \$60,000,000; and these form but, perhaps, a tithe of the other credits in New England, all of which serve as a circulating me-

dium. The Bank of the United States cannot command five millions, straining to its utmost, in New England—in fact, we doubt if it has loaned here an amount much beyond its circulation. Its call can affect few besides its debtors, who are its supporters; and if they desire to throw themselves under the wheels of this Juggernaut, we have not enough of the missionary spirit in us to protest against the idolatrous sacrifice.

Again, he says—

"And the insufficiency of the other description of bank bills, (not certainly convertible into specie at the pleasure of the holder; in other words, of State Banks; operating without fear or restraint from any general superintendence or control,) was wofully ascertained by the universal embarrassment and confusion which pervaded the business of the community, and impaired the public credit, during the disastrous twilight which intervened between the going down of the old National Bank, and the rising of its successor. The utility of a National Bank is therefore no longer a debatable question. It is established by the absolute demonstration which is rarely to be expected in the solution of any political problem. For twenty years the old national bank worked to perfection as the agent of Government and regulator of the currency. During a succeeding period of five years without this aid, public credit became impaired, the revenue defalcated, real and personal property depreciated, and all kinds of business interrupted or embarrassed. With the institution of a new bank these troubles vanished, and for another term of sixteen years, the rapid advance of the nation in prosperity has outstripped the most sanguine calculation."

The charter of the old Bank expired in 1811. There was no general derangement of currency or stoppage of specie payments until 1814; and the currency of New England remained sound and regular during the whole period up to the present time. The Bank of the United States had no agency in restoring specie payments—it commenced with only \$1,400,000 in specie, which it drew from the specie paying Banks, and so far from aiding in regulating the local Banks, it existed only by the aid of the Government and the forbearance of those Banks. The stoppage of specie payments, at the South, was owing in some measure to the efforts of the Banks and the citizens, to aid the Government by loans, on the pledge of their inconvertible paper, and to the drain of specie to pay for the British goods which were smuggled in, by the way of Castine and Canada. If the United States Bank had been in existence at that time, it must have failed to pay specie, as the Bank of England did.

Neither the old nor the present Bank, has done any thing to control the local Banks.—Did not the Farmers' Exchange Bank, the Hillsboro' Bank, the Vermont Bank, to say nothing of the host of others, incorporated and unincorporated, spring up, have their being, failed and die, in spite of the old Bank? Have not new Banks grown into existence in all directions, defying the power and laughing at the idea of control since the present Bank has been in existence? It is assuming the whole question to say that the utility of a National Bank is no longer debatable. It is the very question at issue. Nor is it true, as we have just stated, that the old Bank ever did any thing to regulate the currency.—Nor is it true, that during the next five years the public credit became impaired, the revenue defalcated, real and personal estate depreciated, and all kinds of business interrupted, from that cause. Public credit was not impaired, until the government had spent for the war, more than it raised taxes to meet—nor until the Ex-Senator's neutral friends had done all in their power to impair that credit—declaring from the press and the pulpit, "that those who loaned money to the government, would be, in the sight of God, murderers." Business was interrupted, not for the want of a Bank, but by the war, and had been interrupted, from 1807 to 1811, during the existence of the old Bank, by the commercial restrictions. But during the five years when there was no Bank, whatever may have been the price of real estate, personal property was much higher than it is now, or has been since. The institution of the new Bank brought no relief—relief came, not from the Bank, but from the industry and frugality of the people. Even now, the removal of the government funds from the Bank has made it tremble, and if the Government were to refuse the notes of the Bank, they would no longer be current. Their currency is a quality bestowed on them by the Government, and can be as readily given to any other bills, as to theirs. If, after the war, the Executive had directed the revenue to be collected in specie, Treasury notes or the bills of specie paying banks, we should have had a sound currency without creating the Bank of the U. States.

It then, as history attests, neither the old Bank nor the present Bank has done any thing to equalize the currency, to limit the number or control the action of the local Banks—but has wrestled with the Government for mastery in political matters, is it not best to try the State Banks, fairly and fully, and from actual experience, in times of peace, to determine if they will not answer every purpose as fiscal agents, without the inclination or ability to aim to be political masters? As for a new Bank, that is ideal—it is not what the Bank men, or the Ex-Senator wants. A recharter is what is aimed at, and is the only thing that will satisfy the Bank party, as will be seen by the following:

"All that is necessary to ensure its continuance, is to pass an act for rechartering the present Bank, or incorporating another. In making an election between these measures, certain considerations ought have weight, and perhaps to be conclusive in favor of a new charter to the present Bank, with an additional capital to be open to the subscription of the people at large. My reasons are principally these.—The Bank has an equitable claim to a renewal of its charter (on such terms as Congress may think for the public good) founded on that reasonable expectation, which when authorized by contracting parties becomes an ingredient in the contract itself, in every fair and honorable view."

It is not only avowed here, that a recharter is the object, but it is claimed as an equitable right. Surely it is time for the common people to arouse themselves on this question.—They are threatened with destruction by the Bank, if the charter be not renewed—if renewed, their liberties are entombed its vaults. The Ex-Senator does not stand in that relation to the Administration or the country which entitles his opinion to respect—"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."—He has lived his day, and of the evil he has done, we will not speak. It is sufficient that since his meridian, a new generation have come into being, with new wants, new views, new relations, new influences; and wise as he thinks himself, he is incapable of advising them—disinterested as he professes to be, they distrust him. The people of this nation have spoken—the fate of the Bank is decreed, and we be to that politician, be he whom he may, who recreant to his trust, stands between the people and their object. He will be crushed by the power of public opinion.

The Daily Advertiser of Saturday, in correcting an error into which it had fallen respecting a statement in the Post relative to a publication in the Daily about the solvency of the Deposit Banks, says:—

"The Post adds, that 'in the article of yesterday, there is an intimation against the solvency of the Government Banks, in the Daily Advertiser.' We cannot find any such intimation. On the contrary the only language used bearing upon the subject, as far as we are capable of interpreting it, is distinctly of a contrary import."

The paragraph to which we alluded is this, from the Daily of Thursday:—

"It does not follow, however, that if we have entire confidence in the solvency of the Banks in this city, and the security of the public money deposited therein, that we consider those funds, scattered as they are, or will be, in thirty or forty local Banks, in all parts of the country, as safely deposited, as if they remained in the custody of the Bank of the United States."

If these funds are not as safely deposited in the local Banks as if deposited in the Bank of the United States, the danger must arise from the uncertainty of those deposits being paid when called for, and, as we understand English, amounts to a doubt cast upon the credit and solvency of those Banks.

"As it should be."—We observe that the federal papers in Maine are whining over the alleged expulsion, by the democratic members of the Maine Legislature, from their caucuses, of a person by the name of Cilley, who is a member of the House. This fellow has heretofore professed to belong to the democratic party, but having been detected in attempts basely to betray its strong holds into the hands of the enemy, and to create jealousies and divisions in the ranks of the friends of the National administration, he was expelled at once from the confidence and communion of the republican representatives of Maine, and "turned over" to the federal party. This is as it should be with all such characters.—

No party can long exist that shall cherish or tolerate traitors in its bosom. The republicans of Maine understand right well the theory and practice of drumming them out of camp, and marking them as they deserve.—Purity gives power to a party, no less than to individual character. Federalists are every where welcome to the scourgings of democracy.

"What is to be done?" cries Mr Webster, and a thousand tongues re-echo, "What is to be done?" In our opinion, the answer is about as short as the question. Let the Bank cease its pressure upon the money market; and the difficulty is settled at once. It is admitted on all hands, that the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank, in itself, does not essentially affect the money market; and it is likewise pretty generally conceded that the difficulty principally arises from the measures taken by the Bank in consequence of the removal. Now there cannot be anything more clear than this—if you remove the cause, the effect will cease.

The Duel which had been embryo for some days was consummated on Friday last, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the farm of Moses Brown, in Providence, R. I., by a meeting of the parties, and an exchange of shots. Neither party was injured, although the ball of one of them penetrated his antagonist's clothes. The conduct of all concerned, we understand, was highly honorable, and we rejoice that the affair has eventuated thus harmlessly. Duelling is reprobated by this community with just severity, and we hope the general and marked disapprobation by the public, of its practice, will prevent a recurrence of a similar event to the one we have just recorded.

Dr Phineas W. Leland has taken the editorial charge of the New Bedford Gazette.—Dr Leland is a sound Democrat, and a friend of the National Government. His abilities will be employed in a good cause, and are such as will enable him to render it an efficient support.

A letter from Marseilles, dated Nov. 18th, says—"Yesterday, the American Consul had a person arrested, calling himself Brown, said to have been concerned in a forgery at Boston. He is now in prison."

High, Low, Jack and the Game, is to be brought out at the Tremont this evening. It is the combined production of J. R. Planché and Charles Dance—two authors of unsurpassed wit and talent. Mr Barry has got it up in perfect style, and will make it the funniest of all funny things.

At the Warren, they have got up, with almost incredible despatch, an original "High, Low, Jack and the Game." It will be brought out to-night, together with the "Six Degrees of Crime," which continues to draw crowded houses.

The Taunton Sun, of Saturday, says that the Kembles have returned to Boston. This is a mistake—the stage were arroyed, but the Kembles is not came.

Reciprocation.—The Editor of the Atlas talks of helping people out of the mire.

Anecdote.—A countryman seeing one of our corsetted dandies in Washington street, the other day, said to his companion, "that fellow is stiff enough to split into stakes."

Why are duelists opposed to the march of mind? Because they fire at the understanding.

The Cobblers resident in Detroit, (Mic.) have mutually agreed not to mend any shoes manufactured in Lynn.

The Mercantile Journal says that we were mistaken in stating that the Rev. Chaplain of the Senate invoked a blessing on his late excellency "in his new office of Senator in Congress;" and that the worthy clergyman merely asked the favor of Heaven upon him should he be elected to that station. We still think there was some mistake in the matter—upon the supposition that Mr Lincoln might be elected Senator in Congress, the prayer in such case should have been for Mr L.'s constituents.—Taunton Sun.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Feb. 1.—In the Senate, a bill reported by Mr Blake, on imprisonment and arrest in civil actions, was made the order for Monday. Resolves reported by Mr Everett in relation to an expression of opinion on the removal of the deposits, were ordered to be printed. Also, report by Mr Wells, from Committee for inquiry into the conduct of certain Banks of this State. Bill to incorporate Dresser Manufacturing Company, passed and sent down. Bills reported to incorporate Boston Society of Artists, and to increase capital of Housatonic Bank—made the order for Monday.

In the House.—On motion of Mr Russell of Kingston, it was ordered that Committee on the Militia inquire into the expediency of petitioning Congress on the subject of a Congress of Nations, for the adjustment of all difficulties which may arise between them without resort to arms—sent up. Mr Roberts of Salem, reported a bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for the more equal distribution of their effects—ordered to be printed.

Bills enacted—in addition to an act to regulate pilotage for Boston; to incorporate Duxbury Fire and Marine Insurance Co.; to authorize Globe Fire and Marine Insurance Co. to reduce the amount of their capital stock.

A bill providing for the Registry of Deeds in towns was read a second time; amended, and ordered to a third reading.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr Forsyth concluded his speech on the deposit question.

In the House, Mr Huntington concluded his speech in favor of the restoration of the deposits, as proposed by the motion of Mr McDuffie. Four gentlemen at once endeavored to obtain the floor, Messrs Gorham, Vanderpoel, Wise, and Archer, when it was given by the Chair to Mr Archer.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr Sprague addressed the Senate in opposition to the removal of the deposits, and continued till past 3 o'clock, when he concluded.

In the House, Mr Archer spoke on the same subject. A resolution was offered to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Academy at West Point, and a motion to lay it on the table was refused—Yeas, 85; Nays, 102.

An extract of a letter, dated the 15th inst. from a gentleman residing in Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., describes the ravages of an immense freshet which had just occurred in that quarter. It commenced on the 11th, and continued until the Sunday night ensuing, by which time the whole country was inundated with water. Many of the bridges on the Kanawha have been entirely swept away, and most of the others have sustained considerable injury. In Charleston, the water was thirteen inches deep in one of the public hotels.

A Blooded Duel.—It is stated in the Montreal Herald of Monday, the 26th, that a duel was fought in that place last week between a barrister and a foreigner, with a stipulation agreed on that only one shot should be exchanged. The matter ended with one party receiving a ball through the upper part of his cap, whereupon these worthies declared their honor satisfied, "wheeled about," and marched home.

Great Fire in Rochester.—One of the most destructive fires occurred on the 26th January that was ever witnessed in that place. It broke out in a cellar under the market, destroyed the market and the whole range of buildings from the west to the east side of the bridge, and from thence to the Globe Buildings. Loss estimated at 200,000 dollars. The butchers had their stalls filled with beef and pork, but lost all.

A company has been formed at Calcutta, to facilitate the travel between England and India, via the Red Sea, by steam. The Governor of India has offered a reward of \$100,000 to any person or company who will make four voyages a year, leaving the proprietor the profits of passengers and letters.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon, writing from St Barts, under date of the 10th ultimo, says:—"The West Indies are now in a deplorable state—poverty has overtaken many since you left here, and is making rapid and quick marches upon many others."

A Church at Auction.—We learn from the New York Weekly Register that the Christ Church in Ann street is to be sold at auction on the 4th of February, at the Merchants' Exchange.

We shall soon hail the addition of another star to our national galaxy. Michigan has applied for admission, and she offers all the constitutional requisites. There is no doubt that she will be admitted.

It appears that several persons were frozen to death in New Orleans, on the morning of the 4th instant. They were found exposed to the open air, and one of the unfortunate men was lying before the furnace of a steam saw mill, where he had crept for shelter.

Accident.—As Mr Smith Payne, of Livonia, New York, and his sister, a young girl of thirteen, were crossing a lake in a wagon, the ice gave way, and they sunk to the bottom.—Their bodies were soon raised, though the water was 60 feet deep, but the vital principle had fled.

The dwelling house of William J. Conklin in Goshen, Orange co. N. Y. was destroyed by fire, with most of its contents, on the 24th ult.

A New Orleans paper advertises the performance of Sheridan Knowles's comedy of the Hunchback. Does it come under the title of genteel comedy, or of low comedy?

In an Alabama paper, a merchant advertising articles, under the head of delicacies, enumerates oil in flasks, and No 1, mackerel.

The cabinet warehouse of Moore & Britton was burnt with its contents, at Detroit, on the 12th ult.

Will our brother of the Philadelphia Gazette, who is a bachelor, explain, if he can, the following paragraph, which he published yesterday:—

"A man in Cincinnati lately lost his wife, in an attempt, on a wager, to swallow a watch."

Did he frighten the good woman away, or did he swallow her instead of the watch? To us it is inexplicable.—U. S. Gaz.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Government of the Washington Society will be held at the Exchange Coffee House, TO-MORROW EVENING, Feb. 4th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested. Per order—Feb 3 JOHN WADE, Jr, Recording Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Nantucket, Leander D. Ellis to Jane Martin. In Yarmouth, Samuel Sears to Lavinia Hallett. In Newport, John Allen to Maria Thompson. In Tiverton, Isaac C. Almy to Alice C. Bateman.

DIED.

In Newport, Eliza B. Lawton, 32; Phebe Rider, 89; Jeremiah Lawton, 72. In Dracut, Edwin Fox, 29. In Salem, widow Sarah Benjamin, 65. In Leicester, Benjamin Earle, 72.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Southern Mail arrived this morning, at a quarter past twelve.

CONGRESS.

Thursday, Jan. 30.—In the Senate, Mr Wright submitted to the Senate resolutions of the State of New York, approving of the course of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the removal of the deposits. Mr W., in presenting the resolutions, addressed the Senate with great force in their support. After a debate, the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, being Mr Clay's resolutions upon the removal of the deposits. Mr Grundy spoke upon the question until the hour of adjournment, but did not conclude his remarks.

In the House, on motion of Mr Everett, of Vt. it was resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House a statement of the present and future liabilities of the United States to Indians and Indian tribes, under existing Indian treaties, exhibiting in a tabular form &c. The order of the day was then declared to be the resolution of Mr Chilton, upon the Pension Laws, with Mr Bouldin's amendment. Mr Hannegan addressed the House until the order of the day was declared to be the discussion of the question concerning the removal of the deposits; but Mr Archer, being too indisposed to proceed, Mr Polk moved that the House concur in the appropriation bill, as reported by the Committee of Conference of both Houses, and agreed to by a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union—which, (after a short debate on a question of order), was made the order of the day. After a debate and two ineffectual motions for adjournment, the question on concurring with the vote of committee of the whole, on the agreement to the proposition made by the committee of Conference, was put and decided in the negative, 108 to 88.

Great Meeting at Tammany Hall.—The meeting at Tammany Hall was very numerous attended, on Thursday night. Stephen Allen was called to the Chair, supported by Eldad Holmes and Preserved Fish, as Vice Presidents; Francis Fickett and Morgan L. Smith were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Jesse Hoyt, William M. Price and John R. Livingston, Jr., Esqrs.

An Anti-Bank memorial was adopted, together with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we regard the present crisis as one of deep and vital interest to the citizens of these United States, and that the important question is now to be settled, whether the Government established by the Patriots of the Revolution shall continue, or whether the nation shall be controlled by a monied aristocracy.

Resolved, That the resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of this State, and the unanimous vote of the Representatives from this City and District, in their support, coincide with our views on the momentous question which now agitates the public mind.

Resolved, That the Bank of the U. States ought not to be re-chartered, and that the deposits ought not to be restored.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Representatives in Congress to urge a speedy rejection of the proposition to restore the deposits to the Bank of the U. States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the presiding officers, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to each of the Senators from this state, and to our representatives from this city, with a request that the same be laid before both Houses of Congress.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—SATURDAY, February 1.

ARRIVED.

Ship Barmah, Webster, New Orleans 3d, S W Pass 5th Nov.
Ship Falconet, Fales, New Orleans.
Brig Falco, Harlow, Messina 25th Nov. Sailed in co with brigs Stranger, Watson, for New York. Left Capt Garland, Burrows, Boston 1d; brigs Impulse, Colum, Genoa just ar; sch Wizard, Wilcomb, Jan Leghorn, do. Just Spartan, Doane, hence, via Labrador, was at Leghorn 21st Nov. Passed Gibraltar 8th Dec. Spoke 10th, lat 35 40, lon 10 30, ship Cowper, from Rio Janeiro for Gibraltar, short of provisions; 21 ult, lat 35 45, lon 51 20, bark Plato, of Portsmouth, for Cape de Verdes whaling, leaving 250 strokes an hour; 24th, lat 39 40, lon 68 50, brig Virginia Packet, from Portland for Havana.
Sch Mechanic, Simmons, Jamaica 28th Dec, via Hyannis.
Sch Hope, Johnson, Portsmouth, via Provincetown, where she has been ashore, bound to Bangor, put in for a harbor. Capt J reports that the sch Laban, hence, for Wilmington, N. C., had been ashore at Provincetown, but got off without damage.

CLEARED.

Brigs Braghuza, Lane, Rotterdam; Georgina, Vincent, Cape Haytien; Amazon, Bedford, New Orleans; Urn, (new, 140 tons) Crowell, Savannah; schs Joseph & Mary, Green, St Thomas and a mkt; Pres Jackson, Shute, Belfast; Flash, Benn, Dover.
F.M.—Brigs Samuel & John, Crocker, Charleston; Chatham, Taylor, and Victor, Jarvis, Baltimore; schs Adair, and Volucina, Newburyport.

SUNDAY, Feb 2.

ARRIVED.
Brig Clarice, Vose, Charleston.
Sch Dover Packet, Trefethen, Dover.
Sch Clio, Cox, Wiscasset.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECKS.—Capt Fales, of ship Brunette, fm N Orleans, fell in with 28th ult, sch Chan- cellor, Ross, from Portland for Boston, on the coast, and took off the Captain and crew badly frozen. The eldest son of Capt Ross died in an hour after he was taken on board the Brunette, and Capt Ross on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. Two remain badly frost bitten, and one of them the youngest son of Capt R is not expected to recover. The sch sailed from Portland on the 21st ult, and same night struck on a ledge lost masts and spits. The crew were driven to sea nearly full of water. When the crew were taken off, the water was three feet deep on the cabin floor.

A Bermuda paper of the 4th Jan, received at Savannah, reports that an American built sch of about 60 feet keel, was found among the reefs at the N end on the 27th Dec. bottom up, and towed to Capt R's harbor on the 29th. She was laden with beef, pork, mackerel, butter, cider, cherry brandy, shooks, heading, &c. The beef, pork, and mackerel were branded Boston, "September," "October" and "November" 1832. Several articles of wearing apparel were found on board, some of them marked "J SEAVER" and "N SEAVER." From the marked state of the deck, it has probably been several months under water, and the circumstance of a number of human bones being found in her, induces the belief that she was suddenly upset and that all on board must have perished.

The above vessel is probably the Eliza Ann, Capt Brown, which sailed from Boston on the 11th Dec, 1832, for Porto Rico, and has not been heard of since. She was owned by Mr James Brown, of this city, and her loss is peculiarly interesting to him, as two of his sons were on board, and Capt Brown was his nephew. Mr Joshua Seaver, late an Inspector of our Customs, was passenger for the benefit of his health.

NEW BEDFORD 31st—ar ship Ceres, Gifford, South Atlantic Ocean, with 2000 bbls oil. 8th Dec Oct 23, ship Jasper, Adams, Boston, 1000, and 700 bbls sperm oil. Sailed from St Helena Dec 13, and left ship Copia, Hoyt, ar 12th, from Batavia for Amsterdam—left at B. ships London, Idg on the coast; Brookline, Pierce; bark Suffolk, Smith, for Amsterdam; ships Leland, Carr, Idg for Rotterdam; Walter, Faulk, for Ld, few Carr, Idg for Rotterdam; Sistrare, Idg; Lafayette, Prescott, Coves; Roman, Constant, Idg; and had been passed off Cape of Good Hope; spoke lat 26 S, lon 60 E, ship Empire, for Rotterdam; lat 29 S, lon 44 50 E, ship Empire, for Rotterdam; spoke Dec 25, lat 30 S, lon 25 30 W, Navy, Niel, 47 Dec from Boston for the Indian Ocean, all well, no oil.

NEW YORK 29th—ar ship Chas Carroll, Lee, Havre 25th Nov.
Ship Seine, Parsons, Havana 18. Left ship Factor, in Boston, just ar.

31st—ar ship Freedomia, Page, Liverpool 15th Nov. On Boston, put in in distress, having sprung fore and mainmasts—strained the upper works so as to cause a leak—had to throw over 60 tons of lead, iron, &c.

PRICES CURRENT. TREMONT THEATRE. WARREN THEATRE. AUCTION SALES.

Table with multiple columns listing various goods and their prices, including items like Brazil, Coffee, Sugar, and various oils.

THIS EVENING, FEB. 3. Will be performed in the new Theatre of the... THE WIFE! Or, a Tale of Mantua! Julia St. Pierre, Mr. Kemble, Leharde Congaza, Mr. Kemble, Ferrand Congaza, Mr. Kemble, Mariana, Miss Kemble.

THIS EVENING, FEB. 3. Will be performed in the new Theatre of the... HIGH, LOW, JACK, AND THE GAME. Wine, Women, Gambling, Theft, Murder, and the Scaffold!

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM. Office corner of Milk and Federal streets. Watches and Jewellery. TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock.

BY SAMUEL K. BAYLEY. Office, Nos 1 & 2, Merchants' Hall, corner of Water and Congress streets. Backbinders' Tools—Sheriff's Sale.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The partnership between the existing under the firm of TRUE & GREENE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. A. & W. G. PIERCE,
AGENTS FOR SELLING
GAYLER'S PATENT DOUBLE FIRE PROOF
Wrought Iron Chests and Safes

370, Washington corner of Essex street,
have on hand, 50 different sizes and patterns
from 300 to 5000 pounds, suitable for Banks,
Insurance Offices, Town Records, Merchants and others,
all of whom are respectfully invited to call and ex-
amine them. The above chests are considered prefer-
able to vaults, for the use of Banks and Public Offices,
as they are equally secure, and may be set up in the
room where business is transacted, and are free from
damp.

They have the liberty to refer to

- The Oriental Bank,
- "Market do
- "Traders do
- "Merchants do
- Washington Ins. Co.
- South Boston Ins. Co.
- Samuel S. Lewis
- John B. Jones & Co.
- "Livermore & Kendall
- "A. & C. Lawrence & Co.
- Wareham Bank, Wareham
- Bristol County Bank, Taunton
- Greenfield Bank, Greenfield
- Citizen's Bank, Augusta, Me.
- Freemans do
- Orleans County Bank, Fitchburg, Vt.

All of whom have Iron Chests from the above Manu-
factory, now in use.

S. A. & W. G. P. would give notice, that, as there
are many Chests of an inferior quality offered for sale,
that "Gayler's Patent Double Fire Proof" can only be
legally purchased in this city, of whom, who are his only
authorized Agents.

Purchasers will also be cautious of the Single Chests
with Double Doors, which are offered for sale, and un-
derstood to be Double Chests, as they are only double
doors.

Examine well before you purchase, and don't forget
to call at head quarters.

N. B. The great Iron Chest recently set up in the
Savings Bank, Chambers Street, New York, was made
at the Manufactory as above. It is the largest in the
U. States, being 10 feet high, 21 feet wide, and weighs
17,000 pounds.

THE LADIES' MEDICAL ORACLE.
Or MRS. MOTT'S Advice to Young Females
Wives and Mothers—Being a Non-Medical Commen-
tary on the Cause, Prevention, and Cure of the Dis-
ease of the Female Frame: together with an explanation of
her system of European Vegetable Medicine for the
cure of diseases of the female system, and of the
Baths; to which is added an explanation of the Gif-
and an exposition of the numerous fabricated reports,
"a weak invention of the enemy."

"The Lord hath created Medicines out of the earth;
and he that is wise will not abhor them."
Ecclesiasticus, xxxviii. 4.

Printed and published for the Author, and to be
had only of her, at her residence, at the corner of Lynde
and Cambridge streets, Boston.

Delivered on the first of February next. jan 21

PURE BEAR'S OIL may be had by the price
dozen, or single bottle, of A. BOYDEN, Han-
cock street.

As in all cases, so especially in this, Vendors,
if they wish to secure the patronage of the public, should
be extremely cautious not to sell an article for the Hair,
which tends to counteract the efforts of the hair,
the virtues of Bear's Oil have been too long tested
to need any eulogium; and at this time, no one can
doubt of its being the very best article for strengthen-
ing and promoting the growth of the Hair. An honest
prejudice against the use of Bear's Oil has long existed,
arising from two causes—the improper method of puri-
fying it, and the imposition upon the public of a spu-
rious article. That this prejudice may be wholly re-
moved, this article now offered is warranted the pure
Oil, rendered more pleasant by the addition of a little
Perfume—and the possibility of its injuring the Hair is
entirely precluded by the manner in which it has been
purified. To prevent fraud, the genuine is enclosed in
two wrappers, the inside one being signed Arnold Boy-
den.

A CARD. The subscribers would respectfully
give notice to their friends and the public, that they
have formed a connexion under the firm of LIN-
COLN & CLAPP, for the purpose of carrying on the
Tailoring business, and having purchased the stock and
stand of W. W. Motley, No 13, Court street, offer for
sale at the lowest cash prices a general assortment of
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with
every other article usually found in such an establish-
ment.

H. C. LINCOLN.
SETH E. CLAPP.

W. W. Motley having disposed of his stock and
stand to Messrs Lincoln and Clapp, would respectfully
recommend them to his friends and the public as being
worthy of their confidence and patronage. sept-15

COUGHS AND COLDS.—30,000 BOTTLES
sold in two years.

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP.—The great and
increasing demand for this new and valuable prepa-
ration is sufficient evidence of its efficacy in cases of
consumption, coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, ac-
cording to blood, influenza, and in fact, all pulmonary af-
fections. Let every one who values health, and is suf-
fering under any or either of the above complaints,
have immediate recourse to the

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP,
afford wish a speedy cure, and a pleasant and effectual
remedy.

Sold wholesale by MOFFAT, PLUMMER & Co.,
118 State street. Also, by the principal wholesale and
retail Druggists and Apothecaries in this city, and
throughout the United States and British provinces.
Price 50 cents per bottle. epi3wepost n 2

TO ARTISTS.—GERMAN FINE COLORS.—
MOFFAT, PLUMMER & Co., Druggists, 118,
State street, have just received an invoice of German
fine Colors, consisting in part of

- Emperor Green Carmine of various qual.
- Mountain do Florentine Lake do do
- Mineral do, various qual. Modra Rosa do do
- do do do do do do do do
- Bremen do Carmine do do do do do
- Cinnabar do do do do do do do do
- Rixheim do Vanilke Brown do do
- Mountain Blue do in powder
- Chalcid do Creams, White
- Parisian do do do do do do do do
- Ultramarine do Shultz Yellow &c &c

which they will sell lower than they have heretofore
been offered in this market. isif ap 8

REMOVAL.—EHRMAN B. McLAUGHLIN
has removed his stock of Crockery, Glass and
China Ware, from No 34 to No 24 Hanover street, three
doors nearer Court street.

On hand, 150 China Teacups, com-
prising about one hundred patterns, all
selected, from \$3 to \$25.

250 Earthen Teacups, printed, ena-
melled, &c., various colors.

200 Chamber Sets, do do do—an ex-
tensive assortment of Dining Sets.

200 Chamber Sets, do do do—enla-
rged, cream colored and yellow Ware, of mod-
ern description. Cut, plain and pressed
Glass—Waiters, Knives and Forks—
Britannia and Block Tin—Tea and Coffee
Pots—Bells, hearth and Floor Brushes.

Having ample room, E. B. M. is enabled to increase
his assortment of Goods, and country trade will be
executed in the most faithful manner and at the lowest
prices. Goods sent to any part of the city gratis.
Terms cash. n 15

CONGRESS STREET TIME PIECE
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—ALVIN
SKINNER acquaints his friends and the public, that he
continues at the old stand, No 18, Congress street, op-
posite Congress square, where is to be found a complete
assortment of Gold, Patent Lever, and Silver Watches
of superior workmanship and finish, warranted for
time.

Also, Time Pieces, of his own manufacture, various
prices, warranted equal to any in the New England
States. Persons in want of good time keepers, are re-
quested to call and examine the movements for them-
selves.

Clocks, Time Pieces, Watches and Jewelry repaired
in the most faithful manner.

A great variety of Spoons, Plated Ware, Cutlery,
&c. &c.

N. B. Timepiece Stock, such as Dials, Glasses, Pen-
dulum Balls, Cases, Pallets, &c., which will be sold for
cash, or exchanged for movements d 13

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—S. S. LYNDIE
tending to close all his cut goods, will sell at re-
duced prices—among his extensive stock may be found
Linen, Linen Sheetings, Linen Damask, Dimask
Table Covers, 3 finger Towelling, 8-4 Russia Flannel,
Russia Diaper, Crash, Flannel, Linen, Brown and
Russia Table Cloths, Green and White Cloths, all sizes,
&c. &c. n 1

MUST BE SOLD.—By order of the Assignee.
The remaining Stock in No. 83, Wash-
ington street, consisting of a large assortment of FANCY
GOODS, Brushes, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, &c.
&c. Purchasers will find an advantage of thirty per cent
by calling immediately at said Store.—The Stock is now
selling at cost. G. W. HEWITT, Agent. d 27

QUAKER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
—LINCOLN & CLAPP have just received a large
assortment of the above articles, which they offer for
sale at the lowest cash prices—being an entire new ar-
rangement for gentlemen's winter wear. tf d 2

NECK STOCK FOUNDATIONS.—1 case
Neck Stock Foundations, for sale by JABEZ
HATCH, Jr., 69 Congress street. d 27

WINTER MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Post Office Boston,
December 27, 1833.

The following Mails will be closed at this office at
the times specified, until further notice:—

Albany, via Worcester and Brookfield, every day ex-
cept Saturday, at 7 P. M.
Northampton and Springfield by the same Mail, Ash-
ford, Ct., via Mendon, Sunday, Tuesday and Thurs-
day, at 6 P. M.

Andover and Haverhill, daily, at 6 A. M.

Bristol, R. I., via Taunton, every day except Satur-
day, at 8 P. M.

Barnstable, via Kingston and Plymouth, every day
except Saturday, at 8 P. M.

Bridgeport, daily, at a half past 11 A. M.

Duxbury, do, at 9 A. M.

Dudley, via Grafton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-
urdays, at 6 A. M.

Fitchburg, every day, except Friday at 6 P. M.

Hanover, N. H., and Burlington, Vt., daily, at 6
P. M.

Hondolunderry and Derry, N. H., Mondays, Wednes-
days and Fridays, at 6 P. M.

Do, via Middleboro', Sundays, Tuesdays and Thurs-
days, at 8 P. M.

Marshfield, via Hingham, Tuesdays, Thursdays and
Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

Nantucket, via Hyannis, every day except Saturday,
at 8 P. M.

Providence, R. I., every day, at 9 P. M.

Petersham, via Lancaster, Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays, at 6 P. M.

Do, via Middleboro', Sundays, Tuesdays and Thurs-
days, at 8 P. M.

Windsor, Vt., via Dunstable and Amherst, every
day, at 6 P. M.

Walpole, N. H., via Concord, Me., and Keene, N. H.,
every day, except Friday, at 6 P. M.

Worcester, every day, at 12 M. and 7 P. M.

Watertown and Waltham, Brighton and Newton,
every day except Sunday, at 11 P. M.

Lowell and Billerica, daily, at 4 P. M., and 6 A. M.

East Boston Mail, every day at 5 P. M.

Great Southern, at 10 P. M., every day.

Southern Mail is due daily at 1 and 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GREENE, Post Master.

d 28

FALL GOODS.—Broadcloths, Habit Cloths,
Cassimeres, Vestings, Petershams, Pilot Cloths
&c.—SAMUEL CASS, No 61 Washington street, (sec-
ond door north of the Custom House) has just received
large assortment of new Woolen Goods, among which
are extra, super, medium and low priced London,
French, German and American Cloths, of the most
fashionable shades of blacks, blues, browns, Russell,
French and London browns, olives, olive browns, claret,
Adelphide, mulberry, invisible, ravens and bottle
green, Oxford black and French gray mixtures.

Extra, Medium and Low Priced Cassimeres, of
French, English and American manufacture, of latest
and richest styles—colors: blacks, blues, slates, laven-
ders, olives, greens, sage, drabs, blacks, French, Oxford
and army mixtures, American stripes, with a variety
of London and Bedford corded and ribbed cassimeres.

Habit Cloths—German, French and English Habit
Cloths, of recent selections, comprising a general as-
sortment of dark and light blues, violets, mulberries, browns,
bronzes, olives and clarets, from \$2 to \$3.50 per yard.

Petershams—Extra, medium and low priced—colors,
blacks, blues, drabs, olives, greens, mulberries and
browns, from \$1 to \$3.50 per yard. Pilot Cloths,
Bevor and Keene.

Vestings—Satin, plain black and blue black silk
velvets, figured silks, heavy Florentines, serges de
Rome, merino, toille and low priced Valenciennes,
with a few pieces fine white Marseilles Vestings.

Also, a variety of other goods, such as Silk and
Woolen Serges—Gents Hair and Imitation Camlets—
Tabby Velvets—German, French and English—Ducks—
Linen—Paddings—Flannels—Silk—Sewing Silks
and Twist, with most other goods in the above line of
business, which will be sold at the lowest prices, at
wholesale or retail. epi3tf n 25

GEORGE E. BARTON. Merchant Tailor,
cheap Clothing Warehouse, 51 Brattle street,
corner of Brattle square, Boston, begs to inform the pub-
lic, that he has made a choice selection of broadcloths—
cassimeres—vestings—camlets—Petershams—and all
other goods suitable to his business and the season—of
which choice articles of German, French, British and
American manufacture, he will warrant to make gar-
ments of the newest style of fashion, at prices so lib-
eral, that they cannot but meet the patronage of a gen-
eral public, and he is enabled to do so, from the acknowl-
edgments for recent support, and states that he intends
to arrange his business in a way that his store may be-
come the depot of Ready Made Clothing.

A good assortment of ready made garments constan-
tly on hand, viz:—Dress Coats—Suits—Wrappers—
Cloaks—Over Coats—Tom and Jerry's—Vests and Pan-
taloons. GEORGE E. BARTON, No 51 Brattle street.

n 9

PATENT FOR THE U. STATES.
Mott's Patent Medicated and Champan Bath, and
Systematic Vegetable Medicine. These Baths are well
known to the medical faculty as being patronized by
the most eminent Physicians of Europe and Asia, and
luxury they enjoy, being a preventive as well as a cure
of contagious diseases—and they are now introduced
in the United States in a new and perfect form, and
with the greatest confidence of success. These Baths
are medicated according to the disease—they are now
open to the public, and will be administered to families
according to the direction, or according to the pre-
scription of their physicians.

Dr Mott will undertake the cure (or the relief) of all
Chronic Diseases, Wounds, (however of long standing)
Ulcers, Abscesses, internal or external, Gout, Rheuma-
tism, The Dolorous, Cancers, Imposthumes, and other
complaints incident to the human frame.

Dr M. will personally superintend the various Baths,
and attend to the prescriptions of the Medical Gentlemen
in behalf of their patients.

Without boasting of the cures that have been per-
formed, or pretending to any wonderful knowledge, he
would merely say, he would be happy to render the
Baths, and the system of Medicine itself, useful to the
highest extent of his power, leaving it to an enlight-
ened public to decide.

Those spacious premises have been fitted up with
great expense, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge
streets, and other places have been purchased to be fit-
ted up as auxiliary establishments. It may be proper
to state, that no mercury or mineral preparations are
used, but hot and cold water, and vegetable medi-
cines, and the simple of the Materia Medica, and the
Herbal Medicine—the so-called Vegetable.

Teeth and Corns, he will undertake to extract sci-
entifically; Bunions on the joints, compound or cancerous
To Nails, and other diseases of the Feet, diseases of the
Face, &c.

Male Patients only attended to by Mr. Mott, the
Females and Children. No out door cases can be
attended to.

N. B. Agents may purchase Patent Rights for vil-
lages, towns, or cities, in any part of the United States,
with a guarantee exclusive—together with the Medi-
cine and Book of Directions, by application to DR
MOTT, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets.

jan 21

BOSTON TRUSS MANUFACTORY.
J. F. POSTER, Agent.—The subscriber having
most thoroughly acquired his former business, will now at-
tend to the business of making, fitting, and repairing Trusses.
He is serving teated Trusses of his own make for fifteen
years past, and during that time he has acquired great ex-
perience in making and fitting Trusses for various individuals,
which have proved very efficient in most cases, espe-
cially where they have strictly followed his directions,
and now offers his services to those who stand in need
of the article in confidence of giving entire satisfaction
to those who may please to call on him, as he will at-
tend to the persons.

Among the variety of Trusses made and sold by J. F.
Poster, are Patent Elastic Spring Trusses, with Spring
Pads, Trusses without steel springs. These give relief
in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a
perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Im-
proved Hinge and Pivot Trusses—Unilateral Spring
Trusses—and Trusses with ball and socket joints. In
addition to the above, the subscriber manufactures the
Double Joint Truss which has never been offered to the
public till lately and made by himself, but was first in-
vented by a gentleman of Rhode Island, for his own
personal use, and has proved the same twenty years to
be the best now in use for most cases of rupture.

A sort of repairing and covering Trusses promptly
attended to in a most faithful and successful manner, and
can be done elsewhere. Low priced Trusses kept con-
stantly on hand for those who are too poor to pay for an
expensive Truss. All of the above will be warranted
to the purchaser.

The subscriber is also agent for other Truss makers,
and will keep all the American approved kinds on hand.
Place of business, 38 1/2 Washington street, directly
opposite Boylston Market, name of the store on a
separate and private apartment. ly—jan 21

**INK AND BLACKING MANU-
FACTORY.**—WARREN BRIDGE.—The New
England Company beg leave to apprise the public, that
they have established a factory, the articles of which they
will serve out to the public on the most liberal terms, and
to say their Manufactory will be found unexceptional-
ly, and would refer to the motto on their labels—"Try it
and judge for yourselves;" upon the merits of which
they anticipate a share of public patronage as a stimu-
lant to further endeavors, to give satisfaction.

House corner of Richmond and Salem streets,
Boston.

Country orders executed with care and despatch.
Wholesale dealers liberally dealt with.

Empty Blacking Bottles bought in any quantity, and
air prices given. epi3tf aug 7

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Merchants can be sup-
plied with full sets of superior Account Books,
in the modern style, at the lowest prices, by
JOHN MATHES, 81 Washington street.

N. B.—Account books made to any desirable pat-
tern, at short notice. jan 3

THE GIFTED LADY.

MRS. MOTT, Female Physician, would inform
her patients and the public in general, that she
has located herself in Boston, at the corner of Lynde
and Cambridge streets, where she will continue to ad-
minister her Systematic Vegetable Medicines, to those
who are desirous to cure in all the complaints incident
to the human frame.

The Patent Champan, and Medicated Baths, in con-
nexion with the Medicines, will be under her direction
for Females, and will be in daily operation—to those
who are acquainted with these invaluable Baths, nothing
may be said of their praise; to those who are not,
it will not convince of their utility. The Baths will
be open at all times, to the patients of Physicians, un-
der their prescriptions.

To be had as above, Josephine Dentifrice, for whitening
the teeth. The Tooth Paste, for preserving them,
and tightening the gums; Corn Liquid, with directions;
Tooth Ointment; Lip Salve; Chilliain Liquid and Salve;
Tooth Ache Drops; The Dolorous Embrocation; Head
Ache Drops; Bunion Embrocation; Strengthening Pow-
ders, and Stomachic Bitters.

tf—jan 21

NOTICE.—JOHN D. BATES has associated with
himself A. W. THAYER, Jr., and they will here-
after transact business under the firm of BATES & CO.
who offer for sale, at 47, Central wharf,

OF RUSSIA GOODS,
Hemp, Clean and Outshot,
Sail Cloth, of various fabrics,
Linen, Flax, and Cotton, of every
grade—Sheetings—Leather,
Crash, 1st, 2d, and 3d sorts,
Narrow Linen—Quills—Glue—Calf Skin.

OF DUTCH GOODS,
Gin, B. D. Anchor, De Kuyper's, Dragon and Anchor,
Madder, Umbro—Adan Cheese,
Mustard Seed, Brown and Yellow,
Pearl barley—The Best Cologne,
Hock and Moselle Wines,
Malay Knives—Window Glass,
—Also—
Havana Cigars—Bengal Indigo.

jan 2

**FALL GOODS received, and FALL FASH-
IONS** daily expected. NATHANIEL GREENE
respectfully informs his friends and the public gener-
ally, that he has on hand, and is constantly receiving a
beautiful assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vest-
ings, particularly adapted to the present and approach-
ing season—consisting in part of superfine blues, blacks,
olive greens, Livers, and light greens, and mulberry—
colored Broadcloth Cassimeres, of all descriptions and
qualities, together with a splendid assortment of figured
velvet, silk, Valencia and toille Vesting. All of
which will be made to order, in the most fashionable
style and workmanlike manner.

Also, a complete assortment of ready made Cloth-
ing, together with every other article usually found in a
general Tailoring Establishment. epi3tf s 20

FALL GOODS.—SKINNER & TOTHILL give
notice that they have received at their Clothes
Warehouse, No 44, South Market street, corner of Mer-
chants Row, a complete assortment of Goods, adapted
to the present and approaching season, which have
been selected with great care from the importations of
the present season, and they feel great confidence in
inviting the attention of their friends and the public in
general, to their establishment, as they are determined to
make every exertion to supply all who may favor them
with their patronage, with first rate goods, and at such
prices as cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to all
who are reasonable in their expectations. oct 7

E. N. STRATTON & Co. 11, Washington
street, have constantly on hand a general as-
sortment of valuable standard and Miscellaneous Books,
in the various departments of literature. Also, folio,
4to, royal 8vo, and pocket Bibles and Testaments,
in a great variety—School Books—Fancy Goods—Cut-
lery—Jewelry—Gold and Silver Watches, &c. The
above are warranted as good as can be found at any
store in the city, and will be sold at the lowest cash.
Booksellers, Country Merchants, School Committees,
Librarians, and others in want of books, will please
call as above. isif

NEW FALL GOODS.—JOSEPH LIBBEY
offers for sale at his Clothes Warehouse, No 33,
Congress street, a complete assortment of English
French German and American Broadcloths and Cas-
simeres, consisting of black, blue, brown, green, drab,
invisible Polish greens, olive, green, Gerard and Rus-
sell brown.

Likewise, a complete assortment of new Vestings.
Among the above goods will be made into garments in
as good style as at any other establishment in the United
States.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call.
sept 7

H. BAILEY. No 15 Court street, has on hand a
splendid assortment of Fur Coats, Fur Caps,
and Hats, which he invites the Ladies to call and ex-
amine for themselves. Also, a splendid assortment of
Fur Caps of all kinds, and Fur Collars, for gentlemen's
use.

There will be found at the above mentioned estab-
lishment a good assortment of Gloves and Hats of the
latest fashions, which H. B. trusts all that call will be
satisfied in price and quality. tf nov 8

MERCHANT TAILORS are particularly no-
tified that the subscriber continues the sole agent
of Pollard's Tailor's Chalk, which will be sold in any
quantity that may be required at short notice. Fur-
thmore, are requested to beware of a spurious article
manufactured in this city, and sold as genuine, none
genuine unless purchased of the subscriber in Boston.
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to if
addressed to NATHANIEL P. SNELLING, No 10,
Congress street. nov 11

**HANOVER STREET HOSIERY,
GLOVE AND LACE GOODS STORE.**—No 108
Hanover, and 3 and 5 Salem streets. The subscribers
have on hand, and intend to keep a general assortment
of Hosiery, Gloves and Lace Goods, together with a
general assortment of goods usually found in a Dry
Goods Store—which they offer at reasonable prices.

PHIPPS & WATKINS.

INVERT READ & CO. No 13, North Mar-
ket street, offer for sale a stock of
various patterns, consisting of Cooking, Parlour, Coal,
and Box Stoves—Coal Stoves, of Dr. Nutt's patterns
suitable for churches, stores, front entries and offices,
at reduced prices—Coal Stoves—Fire Frames—Stone
Furnel, &c. &c. Also, Stoves trimmed for Ships use.
Purchasers will do well to call and examine. d 5

INDIA MESS BEEF.—The subscriber offers
for sale, at stall No 41 Faneuil Hall Market, bills
India Mess Beef,
Prime Mess Beef,
Neat's Tongues,
Pig Middle and Ribs,
N. B. Persons having demands against the subscriber
are requested to present them for settlement.
d 24—3rd Jan 11

CHINA VASES.—S. A. & W. G. PIERCE
have received by a recent arrival, and are now
opening a very splendid assortment of French China
Vases, with Shades and Flowers, some of which are
very rich and elegant—of all prices, from 10 to 75 per
pair. Purchasers are invited to call and examine them,
at the new stone Store, 370, Washington street.

DOCTOR E. SMITH has returned from the
South, and is ready to attend the Sick and
Lame, at his Hospital, No 54, High street, or at their
houses, as heretofore.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. No 54,
High street. Diseases of the Eyes and Ears, Ulcers
in the Head—Pain, Dizziness, Catarrh, and other diffi-
culties of the Head, attended to with safety and suc-
cess, on reasonable terms. tf

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF.—Red, Green
Grimson, Scarlet, Yellow, White Gold and Silver
Bronze, &c. A superior article of French Gold Leaf,
which is highly approved of by all that have used it.

The above, together with a large assortment of Medi-
cines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, is offered for sale at low
prices, by S. ANDREWS, Nos. 3 and 4, North
Market and Clinton streets. tf aug 15

LADIES' CLOAKS.—The subscribers have
received ten varieties of Ladies' French Cloaks,
manufactured of cloth, silk, alpina, bombazine, cam-
blet, silk cussimere, treize.

Catalogue.—They have likewise prepared, and will
have ready to hand to their customers at 10 o'clock this
evening, a catalogue of the goods, received by the
latest arrivals. E. K. WHITAKER & CO.
nov 14

GENTLEMEN in want of good comfortable
articles of wearing apparel adapted to the present
season will do well if they recollect the number, No 10
Congress street, 5 doors from State street.

N. P. SNELLING.

JAMES ANDREWS & SON. No 8, Centra
wharf—have for sale, Hides, Wool, Opium, Cof-
fee, Yellow Berries, Starch, of different qualities—
sponges, Filberts, Wax, Gums, Champagne and Claret
Wines, of superior quality—Duck, &c. d 12

**OFFICE OF GENERAL INFORMA-
TION.**—No 6, Summer street, for Letting and
Selling Real Estates, and supplying Merchants with
Clerks, Farmers with Labourers, Families with Ser-
vants, Mechanics with Apprentices, &c.

N. B. Bills collected as above. tf—jan 11